

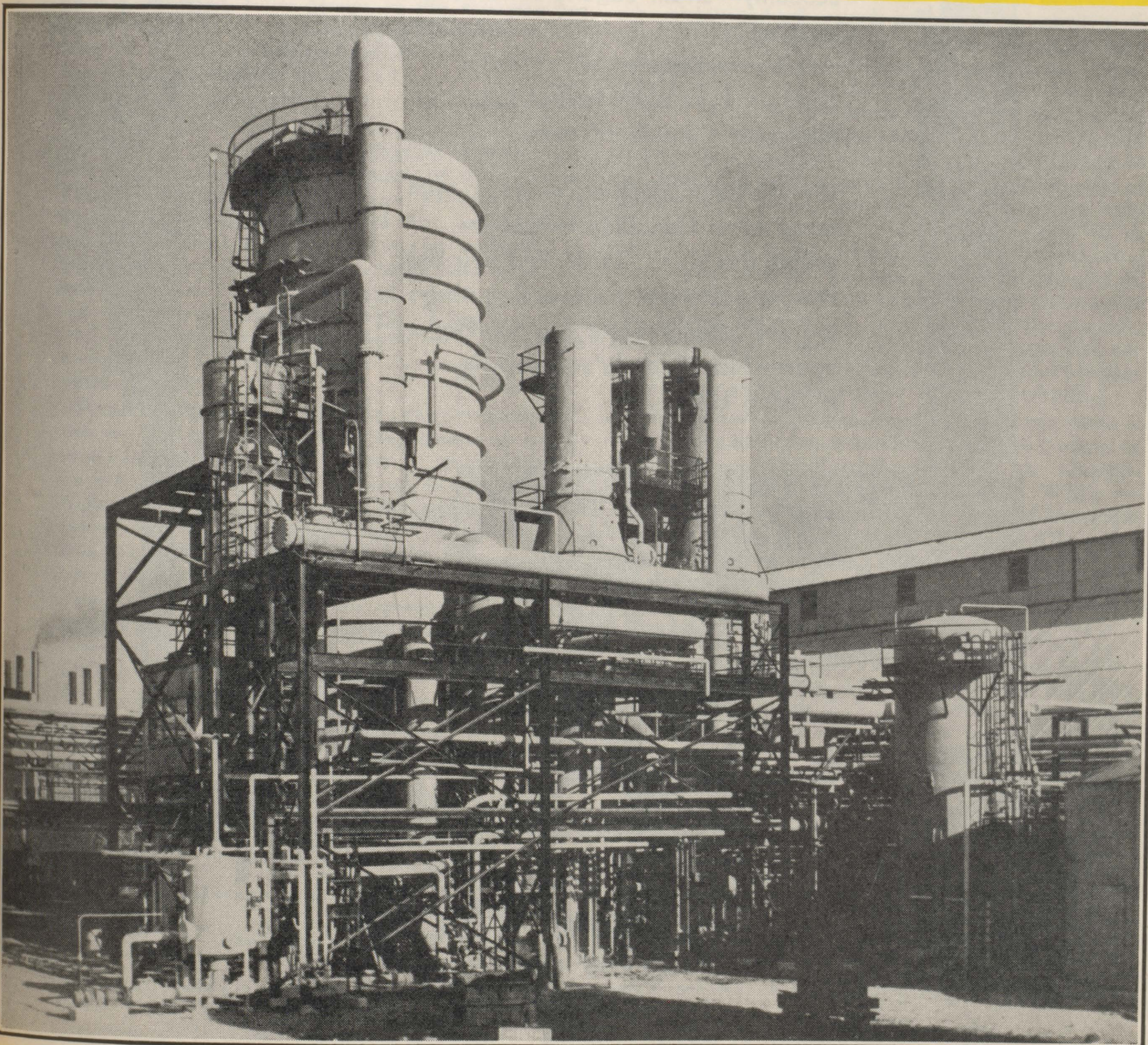


THE Macdonald Farm Journal

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F A R M . S C H O O L . H O M E



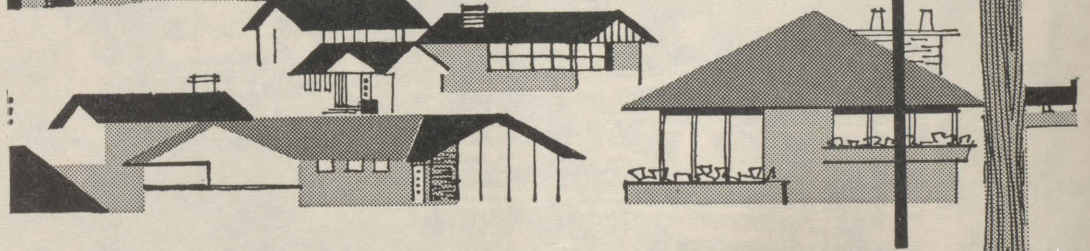
FORWARD WITH CANADA

Blueprinting the Future...

By tradition, Canada has always been a pioneer country. Her frontiers were forged through the enduring courage of men whose vision enabled them to foresee a future which might well be limitless in terms of industrial productivity and economic prosperity.

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Cost of Production — and How!

Perhaps the hardest among the perennials — should we say among the perennial weeds — is the idea that farmers should secure their cost of production. Of course any one would agree that they should secure prices which are equal to their costs. This would seem to be the most elementary expression of equity or justice.

The difficulty with the cost of production idea is that the mechanics of its calculation render the determination of any defensible single cost figure almost impossible. These calculations involve logical difficulties which no one has yet solved. But they also must face up to the fact that our type of economy does not operate to guarantee anyone cost of production. Granted, some groups in the economy are in the very favoured position so that they can extract from the purchasers full cost and then some. But the idea that any producer is entitled to cost of production runs strongly counter to the basic ideas of our competitive pricing system.

In the first place, costs of production of farm products derive in part from the price of the product. This is particularly true of those portions of cost which reflect land values or land rent, management, and even returns to labour. Thus, in a market in which the price of milk is favourable, land rents and land values tend to be high, and returns to labour and management tend to be high. What is particularly important here is that these costs reflect the level of prices to farmers, and in this sense are determined by prices.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty that is associated with the use of costs in price negotiation is represented in the fact that the costs of "management" are not only important but difficult to handle. One might ask, "What is the cost of management in producing milk for processing purposes?" It may be one dollar per hundred pounds; it may be fifty cents; or it may be zero.

Farm cost studies, which are repeatedly made despite the logical difficulties which they involve, show a very wide range of costs as between farmers. Thus cost figures on one hundred dairy farms might vary from \$2.25 per hundredweight to \$5 per hundredweight. If costs are to be used as one factor in bargaining on prices one would ask immediately: whose costs?

The answer to this question is sometimes that the

average cost should be used. But why should it? Why should one-half of the farm producers secure a price which fails to meet their costs? In establishing prices where a large number of individual producers are involved, control agencies have in the past used the idea that price should be set to cover the costs of 80 per cent of the producers. But why 80?

One might ask how labour costs are handled. Farm workers typically do not work for wages. Should a cost calculation use fifty cents an hour, or one dollar an hour, or just what figure?

The general rule by which production of any product is determined is that the price is set very largely by what consumers will bear. Granted, because of advertising and other such influences consumer preferences, or the strength of consumer demand, may not represent rational conduct, but nonetheless it does represent market conduct. Perhaps the best that farmers or other producers can do is adjust to the forces in the market represented by demand. At any given time Canadian consumers might be willing to purchase 250 million pounds of evaporated milk at sixteen cents a can, but they would purchase only 150 million pounds at twenty cents per can. If, as suggested, this is the overriding force in determining where price will be, the best that producers can do is to adjust to it. This is rough, but it is the way of the market. And if this is the way of the market, then marketing boards and other such agencies are pretty much limited to assisting toward more efficient production and toward more efficient marketing.

The general impression one gets from the press is that farm production is inefficient and production in the processing and marketing field is efficient. Nothing could be further from the truth. While we have to face the overriding importance of consumer demand, it does not mean that we should look for improvements in efficiency only in farm production. We have to look at processing and marketing too.

Our Cover Picture

At first glance this maze of pipes may not seem to have anything to do with agriculture, but this is the world's largest stainless steel crystallizer for making ammonium sulphate. It stands in Hopewell, Virginia, and has a capacity of 300 tons of ammonium sulphate a day.

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Specialization in the Poultry Flock

By W. A. Maw

To make a good living out of poultry to-day a farmer must be efficient. Some of things that both egg and poultry meat specialists must consider are discussed in this article.

POULTRY producers are setting the pace of progress in Canadian agriculture to-day. In no other line of agriculture have costs of production been cut to such an extent. This has been brought out most dramatically in the production and consumption of poultry meat. Poultry meat is no longer considered a luxury; it is in fact about the cheapest meat available to consumers. The housewife has recognized this and per capita consumption of poultry has jumped by leaps and bounds over the last ten years.

The progress that has taken place in the poultry industry is readily evident on our poultry farms. No longer do farmers take a haphazard attitude in producing eggs or birds for meat. Practically every farmer who keeps a flock, for other than family needs, is an efficiency expert. He knows exactly how many eggs his birds are producing and how much each dozen of eggs cost him to produce; if he is in the meat business he knows exactly how many pounds of feed each bird eats and the cost per pound each bird cost him to produce. He knows exactly when to sell each bird in order to maximize his profits. In short he is as efficient as any businessman.

To-day efficiency in production is the aim of poultry farmers at all times. Farmers must be continually comparing strains of stock for egg or meat production efficiency. The thumb rules followed are:

- the number of eggs laid by each laying pullet.
- the pounds of gain per hundred pounds of feed consumed by the flock.
- labor and overhead costs per dozen eggs produced or pounds of meat produced.

To-day feed is by far the most important cost factor for the poultryman. Feed generally represents 60 percent of the total costs of producing both eggs and meat.

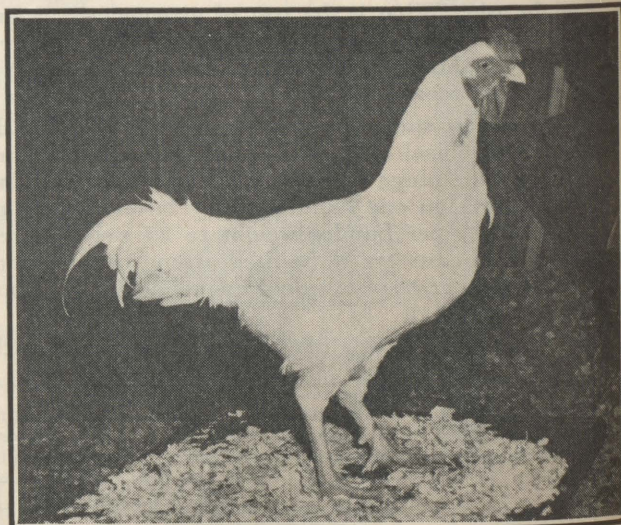
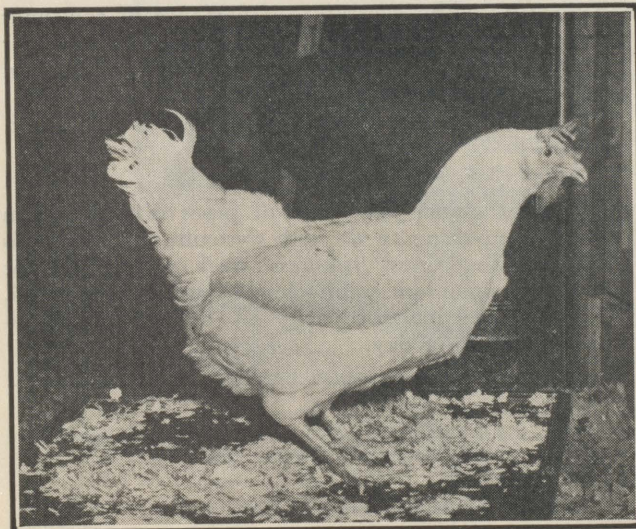
The quality of the breeding stock used for hatching egg production must be the best obtainable for the special production of replacement pullet chicks for eggs or meat stock for broilers or roasters.

What do progressive poultry specialists look out for? Egg specialists and meat specialists must consider different things. A breakdown of trends and what each should watch out for follows.

Specialists in Eggs

Body size in the layer affects egg production costs as the amount of feed required per dozen of eggs produced is greatly influenced by the amount of feed necessary for body maintenance. The smaller bird takes less feed for body maintenance, thus producing eggs at less cost for feed per dozen eggs. The present trend is towards producing stock of smaller body weight in any breed of chicken kept for eggs. Body size and rate of maturity of body and sexual development, or age at commencement of lay, are closely related. The earlier maturing individuals tend to be smaller in body weight.

Since most of the general purpose breeds such as the Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, Sussex and New Hampshires average from one to three pounds



A new dominant white strain of poultry having good body form, fast growth and feathering as well as a high efficiency in feed use to the broiler size. The hen is on the left and the cock on the right. The male is being widely used for top crossing on other strains to produce cross-bred broiler chicks. This breed is also being used at Macdonald College in the development of a new strain.

heavier than the Leghorn breed as female stock, their cost of egg production is higher. The smaller sized strains in these heavy bodied breeds do however appear to be more efficient in feed cost per dozen eggs produced than the heavier bodied strains. The trend today is towards the Leghorn or crossed stock from the Leghorn male mated to the heavier breeds for most efficient egg production. Smaller stock may also be housed on less floor area per bird.

Feed Cost per Dozen Eggs Laid

	Avg. Body Wgt. (lbs.)	Lbs. feed per doz. eggs laid	Percent more feed used
White Leghorns (egg type)	4.1	4.7	—
R.I. Reds (general purpose)	5.0	5.7	21
B.P. Rocks (meat type)	6.7	8.9	89
Dominant White (meat type)	6.5	7.3	55
Red x Rock (crossbreds)			
Red x Rock (crossbreds)	6.8	7.4	57
(general purpose)	6.8	7.4	57

The costs of reproduction are also usually less with smaller bodied stocks such as the Leghorn, or Leghorn — heavy breed crosses, because of greater activity and hybrid vigour resulting from the crossbreeding. Not only do such birds generally lay a few more eggs but the eggs also hatch at a high rate. It is, however, necessary to pay particular attention to such characters as the numbers of eggs laid and the size and quality of the eggs as well as the hatchability of the eggs and livability of the chicks to housing time.

Specialists in Poultry Meat

In raising of stock for efficient meat production, greatest emphasis is placed on body conformation and rate of growth to the broiler size. (three pounds). Feed consumption per pound of live weight at the broiler size is the major factor in comparing any two or more breeds or crossbreeds for production efficiency. The character of the ration fed to broiler stock being compared however, must be such as to meet the nutritional requirements for fast growth.

Feed Cost per Pound of Broiler — Average 3 lbs.

Special meat stock — 10 weeks of age

	Avg. Wgt. (lbs.)	Feed Cons. (lbs.)
White Plymouth Rocks	3.0	2.6
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.0	3.0
Dominant White (crossbreds)	3.0	2.7

Other characters such as close uniformity of size or weight at the broiler size of the two sexes in a meat strain is highly important. The livability of the chicks is also extremely important. A further essential character is the white plumage. White feathers, when in the early pin state, do not detract from the general appearance of the dressed carcass as do coloured pin feathers. Most processors prefer the white feathered stock and often pay

a premium in price for such stock of good body shape and size.

There are several new strains within pure breeds, as well as crossbreds, which carry these essential characters of body size, shape, fast growth, high livability and white plumage. Some of these strains are known as dominant white stock which when mated to other breeds having coloured plumage, produce white or near all-white progeny. It is therefore highly important to select only such specially bred stock for efficient meat production as broilers or roasters.

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Milk Producers' Meeting Postponed

The annual meeting of the Montreal Milk Producers' Association, called for February, brought out some 1500 milk shippers, who spent so much time choosing a board of directors that there was no time for the regular business of the meeting. It will now be resumed on April 12th.

The new officers are: president Rene Dubuc, St. Isidore; vice-president, Roland Gladu, Farnham; other members of the executive, C. R. Rankin, Huntingdon and Rene Dubois, Boucherville.

Good Seed - The Way To Better Crops

By H. R. Klinck

The best crops are impossible to grow without first sowing good seed. But what is meant by good seed?

AS YOU SOW, so shall you reap! An old biblical saying but still as literally true for to-day's farmers as the day it was written. Modern day farming, with all its magnificent machinery, gadgets, fertilizers etc., has been unable to bring about the growing of good crops from poor seed.

In fact, the opposite is true. Modern day farming dictates even closer attention to the meaning of the old saying. Any time you are tempted to buy "bargain" seed first think over the facts. Think of how much time and effort you put into growing a crop and figure out what a poor crop costs you to produce versus the costs of a good crop.

What is meant by good seed? The following three characteristics set good seed aside in a class of its own.

- genuineness
- purity
- ability to germinate and grow

Let's consider each of these characteristics separately.

Genuineness

By genuineness we mean genuineness as to crop and genuineness as to variety. In the case of the former, such crops as oats, barley, corn, buckwheat and rye can be easily recognized. With some crops, however, the seeds are difficult to distinguish. For instance, swede seed and rape seed are quite similar in appearance, but the crops are quite different.

It is not easy to distinguish between varieties within a crop on the basis of seed characters alone. Many varieties of oats cannot be distinguished without actually growing the plants. Different varieties of yellow corn closely resemble each other in seed characters. The same thing holds true for most other crops. Therefore it is important that we have assurance of genuineness as to variety when we buy seed. Knowing what variety we have is extremely important because varieties differ in their ability to



Make use of your local seed cleaning plant; its services can mean extra dollars in your pocket when harvesting time rolls around.

produce high yields under a given set of climatic conditions. In addition, varieties differ in their suitability for the purpose to which the crop is to be put. Only certain varieties of barley are suitable for malting; some varieties of oats have higher feeding value than others. Varieties differ in their disease resistance — such as oats resistant to rust; in their eating quality — such as swedes for table use; in numerous other respects. The importance of choosing the right varieties and of being certain we get those varieties cannot be over-emphasized.

Purity

Purity is important too in determining quality of seed. Purity as to crop, purity as to variety and purity as to weed seed content must all be considered. When we buy alfalfa seed we do not want a high percentage of sweet clover in it. When we buy oat seed we do not want it contaminated with barley or buckwheat seeds. When we buy barley of a certain variety we do not want a mixture of several varieties.

Good seed is essentially free of weed seeds. It is poor economy to buy weed seeds; it is poor farm practice to sow weed seeds. Weeds are known to compete with our crops for light, moisture and plant nutrients, causing a reduction in yields.

Germinating Power

Last, but by no means least, seed must be able to germinate and produce strong seedlings. Living seeds and dead seeds are similar in appearance and the only way to distinguish between them is by a germination test. This will give an indication of how good a stand in the field you are likely to get from a particular lot of seed. It is not enough that the seeds merely germinate; they must produce strong seedlings that will withstand the ravages of field conditions.

Buying Seed

The next problem is: — how can we obtain good seed? If you are buying seed, the answer is fairly simple. All seed put up for sale in Canada must be inspected and

sold according to grade. The pedigreed seed grades — Registered No. 1, Registered No. 2, Registered No. 3, Certified No. 1 and Certified No. 2 — are sold in sealed containers. Here you have assurance as to variety as well as to purity and germinating ability. The commercial seed grades — No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 — are subject to certain standards of purity and germinating ability, but no assurance is given as to variety — you may get a mixture of varieties.

In addition to having assurance as to variety in the pedigreed seed grades, you have much more rigid standards of purity. No. 2 (Commercial) oats, for example, may contain three times as many weed seeds as Registered No. 2 or Certified No. 2 oats. Similarly, No. 2 (Commercial) oats may contain seventy-five times as many seeds of other crops as will Registered No. 2 and fifteen times as many as Certified No. 2.

No. 1 (Commercial) seed oats may have up to fifteen weed seeds in each pound of oats — 510 per bushel. At a seeding rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre you may be seeding 1275 weed seeds per acre — over 12,000 potential weed plants on a ten acre field — or one weed seed for every 34 square feet of land. With No. 3 seed you could be sowing one weed seed in every 5 square feet of land. With Certified No. 1 oats, however, you would be seeding a maximum of only one weed seed in every 51 square feet, and with Registered No. 1 oats, not over one weed seed in every 171 square feet, or a maximum of 255 weed seeds per acre. Surely the advantage of pedigreed seed in this respect needs no further emphasis.

Using Your Own Seed

Another method is by cleaning some of your own seed from last year's crop. (Don't use Western grain that you bought for feed for this purpose, though!) Your own grain can be turned into good seed only with great care in storage and cleaning. Seed may be damaged in storage by overheating — due to being stored at too high a moisture content, or by getting wet in storage, or by rodent or insect damage. If the material has heated in storage, there is a certain danger that germination has been impaired.

Germination can be readily tested as follows: Dig down into the bin or bags and obtain a representative sample of the seed to be tested. Count out 100 seeds and plant them about one-half inch deep in a small box of sand or soil. If the sand is kept moist and exposed to a temperature of about $65-70^{\circ}\text{F.}$, healthy seedlings should appear in a week or 10 days. A count can be made of these and the percentage germination determined. With most crops a minimum germination of 85 percent is required for the highest grade, while 65 percent is the minimum for the lowest grade. Provided the seedlings are vigorous, a heavier seeding rate may be used to overcome the possibility of thin stands if the germination is limited.

Some crops contain hard seeds which will not germinate until the seed coat is broken open. Birdsfoot trefoil and sweet clover are examples of this kind of crop. Scarification, or the scratching of the seed coat, may be necessary before the seeds will germinate.

Careful Cleaning Is Essential

Cleaning operations are of major importance in preparing good seed. Seed drill surveys in Quebec and other provinces have indicated that many farmers continue to sow weed-contaminated seed — seed that would be classed as "rejected" and therefore not eligible to be sold in Canada for seeding purposes. Some of these rejected seed lots are composed of seed which actually has been put through a commercial seed cleaning plant. This poor cleaning may be partly the fault of the cleaning plant operator, but the situation is aggravated by delays of the farmer in getting his seed to the cleaning plant. If seed preparation is left until the day before seeding, then a number of farmers come in to get their seed cleaned in a last minute rush, how can the seed cleaning plant operators do a good job and at the same time keep everyone happy? In order to get a good job done, your seed should be taken to the cleaning plant *early*, a month or two before seeding time if possible — start thinking about it now! The same holds true for the farmer who is cleaning his own seed at home. All too often cleaning operations are being done when the seed should be going into the ground.

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Tips on Cleaning Seed

Too many farmers fail to appreciate the amount of screenings — weed seeds, light seeds, chaff etc. — which may be present in thresher-run seed. It is not uncommon to have to remove from 15 - 30 percent of the original material in order to obtain a good sample of seed, that is a sample of *good* seed. If you need 30 bushels of clean seed, you had better start out with at least 40 bushels of uncleaned grain.

There are several points which should be kept in mind when cleaning grain:

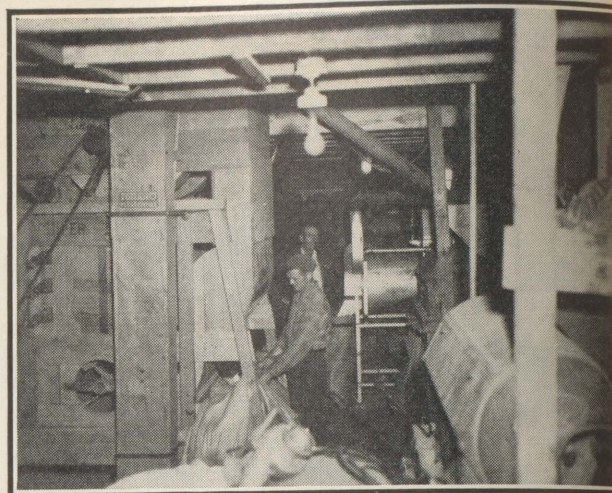
- Use the proper screens and adjust the wind in your fanning mill so as to best remove straw, chaff, light grains and weed seeds. Keep the screens clean. A Carter disc or Indent cylinder is helpful in separating weed seeds and broken grains from seed grain.

- Feed the grain through the machine at the proper rate, so that every seed will come in contact with the screens. If the grain is permitted to flow too fast, many of the individual grains, including weed seeds, will not be properly separated and a poor cleaning job will result.

It is only by careful attention to these matters that a good job of cleaning can be done, and the cleaning plant operator who is overloaded by late-comers cannot possibly do a good job under the resulting pressure. Nor can the farmer who is cleaning his own grain for seed do a good job if he is really pressed for time.

Treating the seed of grain crops with commercially available seed treatment chemicals is usually recommended, and most seed cleaning plants are equipped with seed treaters. The cost of treatment is but a few cents per bushel and proper seed treatment protects the seed against most soil-borne and seed-borne diseases, insuring better stands of disease-free crops.

The use of weed-free seed of the proper variety cannot be overstressed. Not unless you use clean, healthy seeds can you expect to get the best results from your investment in the farm.



Don't wait until the last minute to get your seed cleaned. If you do you'll get a poor job; seed cleaning can't be done in a rush.



Pure Bred Livestock in Quebec

Five Year Summary

Breed	Society Memberships					Registrations					Transfers				
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Ayrshire	982	909	819	720	682	5354	5149	4580	4207	4205	3255	3375	2735	2333	2114
Canadian	346	326	332	318	310	866	862	910	990	896	446	375	402	401	480
Jersey	247	244	225	195	209	1698	1822	1549	1405	1742	1364	1292	1086	951	975
Holstein	1646	1561	1540	1488	1503	7613	7658	7515	7662	8046	5216	5210	4846	4794	5177
Angus	29	31	48	71	85	188	210	343	396	469	101	221	346	372	320
Hereford	52	74	111	143	143	208	287	332	479	613	217	244	360	293	401
Shorthorn	130	140	140	160	153	642	772	827	768	734	427	499	653	747	598
Belgian	22	23	23	21	19	60	60	63	72	71	123	152	204	169	199
Canadian	34	30	22	28	41	21	14	29	17	28	37	40	44	33	40
Percheron	54	80	71	87	88	51	59	76	41	30	90	130	133	101	116
Sheep	186	191	192	207	181	1364	1576	1359	1491	991	881	1203	1011	1035	791
Hogs	178	181	197	206	191	1376	1916	1734	1592	2340	1105	1954	1410	1318	1875
Grand Total	3906	3790	3720	3644	3605	19441	20385	19317	19120	20165	13262	14895	12221	12547	13086



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Montreal's Unique Farm Show

THE SIXTH Salon of Agriculture has come and gone; and there can be no doubt that its agricultural emphasis and value are constantly improving. In the earlier editions there was a tendency, perhaps in order to fill space, to accept exhibits which, though interesting and valuable in themselves, did not seem to have too much direct connection with the average farm. But this has changed, and the features such as the beef cattle sale, the judging competitions, and the livestock exhibits which were so much in evidence this year have added much to the agricultural flavour of the show.

Ever since the first effort in 1953 the management has kept three main objectives in mind. The Salon should have an educational value for the farmer and his wife, demonstrating the latest advances in agriculture and in homemaking. It should interpret the farmer and his way of life to the city dweller. And it should serve as a sales promotion medium for the manufacturers and distributors of goods and services used on the farm and in the farm home. The organizers, all of whom are people who are experts in their own fields and who are genuinely striving to be of service to agriculture, are to be congratulated for having put together a show which has something of interest for every member of the family, rural and urban.

Held this winter during the week of the big storms, the show suffered in attendance because many farm people who would ordinarily have been out to see it just couldn't make it through the drifts. Nevertheless, many organized groups from various (and in some cases distant) parts of the province made a point of coming, and the city people turned out in their usual large numbers to see what the show had to offer. Total attendance was about 116,000.

The Salon offers a truly diversified show. The farmer can spend his time profitably touring the exhibits set up by the machinery companies, the feed and fertilizer people, and by other manufacturers offering a wide variety of goods and services necessary on the farm. Many of the same items appeal to the farmer's wife, and in addition there are many attractions of particular interest to the women; daily fashion shows, cooking demonstrations, handicraft exhibits, and so forth. The city people find

the same demonstrations of keen interest, for here are facets of life with which they are glad to become acquainted.

This show depends, for its financial success, largely on the gate receipts, and in order to attract the crowds, the organizers see to it that there is always some organized programme going on. On opening night, after speeches by the invited guests who included the Mayor of Montreal, the Federal and Provincial Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Agriculture, and the Belgian Consul General, the first stage of a square dancing contest opened; teams from a number of towns and villages in the province competed nightly until the sixth evening, when the eight dancers from St. Maurice de Thetford were adjudged the winners.

The second day featured beef cattle and culminated with the selection of champion steers and an auction sale, details of which are reported elsewhere. The Department of Colonization was honoured on the third day, with the Minister, Hon. J. D. Begin in attendance; a demonstration of the work of the 4-H Forestry Clubs was of interest here. The armed forces were in the limelight on the fourth day, when high ranking officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force were introduced. Each of these services had a particularly interesting display at the show.

The Province of New Brunswick featured the potato in their booth, and a day was set aside to honour this province. During the programme the New Brunswick Potato Queen, Miss Edna McCutcheon, was introduced, in her regal robes, to the public. Honoured guests included the Minister of Agriculture, C. B. Sherwood, and the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Roger Pichette. The Poultry Industry in Quebec shared the day with New Brunswick, and the programme included the proclamation of the Quebec Poultry Queen for 1958, Miss Lucie St. Amand of Ste.-Geneviève de Batiscan.

On the seventh day the Quebec Farm Family of the year was selected by a jury which considered submissions made by their friends on behalf of twenty-seven farm families, all of whom had made outstanding contributions to the life of their home communities. The choice for 1958 fell on the family of Ernest Bourgeois of St. Ours sur Richelieu. This contest is sponsored by the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec.

The same day saw the start of the dairy contest, whose object is to select a "Dairy Queen"; a young lady who combines charm and personality with a knowledge of farming as evidenced by her ability to handle a cow in the approved fashion at milking time. The Quebec Holstein Friesian Association sponsors this contest, and the title this year went to Miss Marie-Reine Verville of Arthabaska.

The ninth day was devoted to the young farmers of Quebec and featured the opening of the livestock judging contest, a new one for the Salon this year. The forest industry was spotlighted on the tenth day, when M. Deschamps represented the Minister of Lands, Forests and Water Resources. Dr. H. G. Dion, vice-principal, Macdonald College, and Robert Raynauld, president of the Quebec Forestry Association, were guests of honour. The final day was devoted to the presentation of awards in the various contests, and the crowning of the Dairy Queen.

Sale Prices Well Above Market

Champion Brings Year's Record Price

Breeders, buyers, and the general public who thronged around the sales ring at the Show Mart to watch the auction sale of beef cattle for the second year in a row all came away happy. The stock came out in splendid condition, buyers were in a happy mood, the auctioneer, Harold Higgins of Huntingdon, never let the pace lag, and prices were good.

That the sale has caught on with the breeders was evidenced by the fact that there were almost four times as many steers offered as last year, and while prices were, on the whole, lower than in 1957, they were still well up over the current market prices. Steers were consigned by 37 breeders.

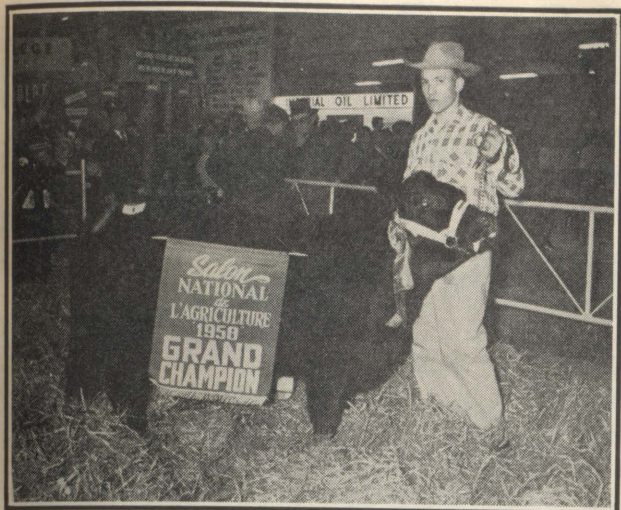
Grand champion of the show was an Angus from L.T. Porter's farm at St. Andrews East, and he sold for \$3.00 a pound, for a total of \$2520, to Roch Mailhot of Montreal. Last year the champion brought \$1 more.

The reserve champion, a Hereford from Smythdon Farms at St. Scholastique, brought \$2.05 from the Co-operative Federee; Mrs. Ethel McGibbon of Dalesville had the champion Shorthorn which was bought by Steinberg's for \$1, and Eaton's paid the same price for the reserve Angus, shown by La Ferme Manasan at Danville. The reserve champion Hereford, owned by Melvin Hammond of St. Scholastique went for 75¢, also to Eaton's. Taking into account all the 51 animals sold, the sale average was 44.4¢; leaving out the five champions which went at premium prices, it averaged 32.3¢

There was also a sale of 16 market lambs, and the grand champion from E. G. Smith's flock at Magog brought the winning bid of \$5.00 from Eaton's. The reserve, shown by Howard Majury of Lennoxville went to the Co-operative Federee for \$3.75. The Co-operative also bought



Livestock of all types were on display either on the main floor or in pens in the basement, Ayrshires and Holsteins having the largest. In the top picture Quebec secretary Raymond Lancot talks Ayrshires with one of the visitors. The Department of Colonization had the largest exhibit, which demonstrated the extraction of marl for soil amendment. The beef cattle sale drew large crowds, as the bottom picture shows. The steer being sold is the reserve champion.



The grand champion at the 1958 Salon of Agriculture: an 840 pound Angus shown by L. T. Porter of St. Andrews East, which sold for \$3.00 to Ed. Mailhot of Montreal.

N. G. Bennett's reserve champion in the light class, and the reserve heavy, shown by Nichol & Son, for \$3.50 each. The only other buyer of lambs was the Nu-Way Food Company, which donated its purchase of a 128 pound lamb to the Montreal Children's Hospital. The Co-operative Federee also made donations of two lambs each to the St. Justine and the Montreal Children's Hospitals.

Two buyers who drew the acclaim of the crowd watching the sale were Maurice Richard of hockey fame and Pere Gedeon of the Plouffe Family on television, each of whom bought a steer, that of the Rocket going to the St. Charles Borromee Hospital as his gift.

Competitions at the Salon

The usual competitions were carried on at the Salon of Agriculture this year and a new one was added; livestock judging. This was for teams of two young farm people, representing any of the agricultural schools of Quebec, or any organized group which wished to name two representatives. Each team was required to judge three classes; Holsteins in milk, dry Ayrshires, and beef cattle. The contest was sponsored by Simpson Sears Ltd.

The other contests were carried out as in former years. There was one to choose a dairy queen from among a number of contestants nominated by the various agricultural societies in the province. This is sponsored by the Quebec Holstein-Friesian Association. There was the usual popular and exciting square dancing competition, open to representative groups of dancers, many of whom were finalists in local contests which had been held earlier in the year. Purity Mills sponsored this one.

There was an essay contest, when boys and girls were invited to write their impressions of the Salon. Entrants were required to be students at an agricultural school, or of the Botanic Gardens school, or members of some

recognized activity for farm boys and girls. The Provincial Bank offered the prize money for this.

A Farm Family of the Year was chosen by a jury from reports made by friends of families who had made outstanding contributions to the life of their community during the year. This was sponsored by the St. Jean Baptiste Society.

Then there was the farm knowledge contest; an oral quiz conducted during the show on questions which had previously been circulated, and which dealt with the technical aspects of farming. This was sponsored jointly by the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, and by the U.C.C.



The Farm Practice Quiz.

Hereford Breeders Meet

The annual meeting of the Quebec Hereford Breeders Association, held in Lennoxville last month, re-elected Eric Webster of Sherbrooke as its president, with the other members of the board of directors Messrs M. T. Stenson, Sawyerville, Alex. McDonald, Sherbrooke, J. C. Routledge, Georgeville, J. P. Fleury, Montreal, W. W. Nichol, Lennoxville, Aime Labonte, St. Agapit, L. Langevin, St. Pie, M. Fried, Montreal, L. Baril, Princeville and H. J. Hobbs, Sawyerville.

Ways and means of interesting more farmers to raise a particular breed of livestock, be they dairy or beef cattle, sheep or hogs, is always on the agenda at any breed meeting, and rightly so. The Hereford breeders were no exception and devoted most of their meeting to this item. Their fieldman, J. P. A. Smith reported on the success of his first year in the post, and the members gave him a vote of confidence.

It was agreed to offer a special prize at all recognized fairs for the champion and the reserve champion female, if they were Herefords and if there were at least two herds in competition. The grant to club members who buy Hereford calves, now \$15, was continued.

Other Districts Could Copy Compton

Ever since 1951, with the lapse of one year, a seed fair, which, we believe, is the only one in the province, is organized by the Compton County Agricultural Society. Exhibitors must be members of the Society, and all exhibits must have been grown on the exhibitor's own farm or on one which he operates as his own.

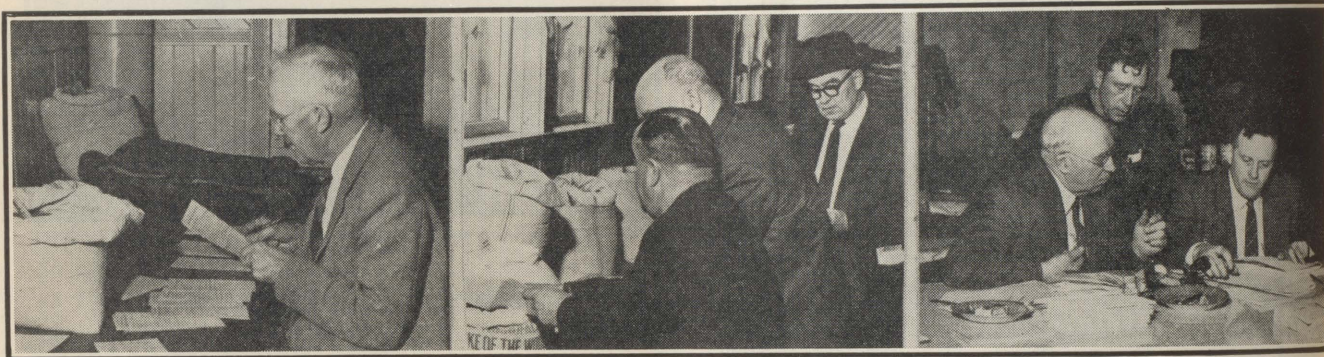
This year's show, held in Cookshire on February 24th, brought out 135 exhibits entered by 22 exhibitors, and included seed grain, forage crop seed, hay, silage, root crops, and vegetables. There was also a judging competition to round out the programme. This was divided into a junior and a senior division, and winners were Marion Hodge and Malcolm Fraser, both of Cookshire. Others placing well up included Marilyn Grapes, Winston Fraser, John Harrison, Theda Lowry, Terry Lowry and Joan Labaree. There were 49 entrants in the junior group, 11 in the senior.

Space does not permit the listing of every winner in the seed show, but those earning the various special prizes were: for the best display of oats, H. W. Loomis, Waterville, barley, Wesley Bowker, Sawyerville; clover

seed, R. G. Hodge, Cookshire; hay, Mrs. Eugene Drouin, Cookshire; potatoes, Gordon McElrea, Sherbrooke. Donald Fraser won the largest number of firsts in regular classes, followed by Wesley Bowker, John Nichol & Sons, Lennoxville, and Gordon McElrea in that order.

Staff members of the two departments of agriculture were on hand to judge the exhibits; Paul Methot of the Quebec Department, W. S. Richardson from the Lennoxville Experimental Station, Federal Inspectors Joyal Ferland, R. Seguin and Paul Dagenais. Walter Hodgeman, secretary of the Society, and Don MacMillan, county agronomer, kept things moving smoothly.

Curtis Ross, the Society's president, presided at a programme in the evening when the awards were made. Mr. Methot discussed grain varieties suitable for the district, and congratulated the organizers for having started this fair; an activity which he hoped would be copied by other groups in the province. Inspectors Ferland and Seguin gave advice on seed production and seed cleaning, and Mr. Richardson described some of the work going on at Lennoxville on soil fertility and liming.



Scoring judging cards is a tedious job; here W. S. Richardson reads the reasons given for the placings. In the centre picture Paul Methot takes a sample of grain from one of the exhibits, and finally Walter Hodgeman and Don MacMillan work over the results.

College Booth Wins Top Award

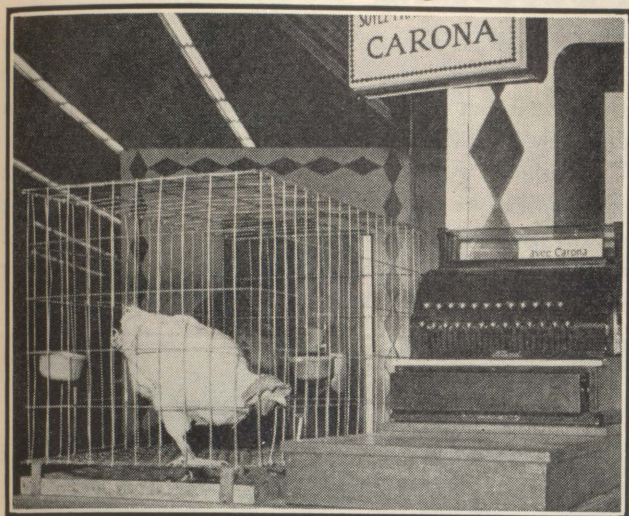
The Macdonald College exhibit, which featured woodlot management, caught the eye of the public and of the judges alike at the Salon of Agriculture this year. The public showed a keen interest in its message and the management of the Salon voted it the best exhibit on the floor.

A cleverly-painted double panorama at the back of the booth showed, when one set of lights were on, a neglected woodlot with old stumps, fallen trees, and grazing cattle. When a switch tripped another set of lights, a second scene appeared, showing the same woodlot as it would appear under proper management, with neat piles of logs here and there, trees well spaced and the whole area managed so as to ensure continuous cropping year after year. Coloured transparencies and printed messages on the walls of the booth told the rest of the

story to anyone who spent as much as a minute at the booth.



The Educated Leghorn



Prices Act In Force

The Agricultural Stabilization Act came into force on March 3rd and will be administered by a board headed by L. W. Pearsall, Director of Marketing Service for the Canada Department of Agriculture. Vice-chairman is the Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture, S. J. Chagnon. An advisory committee of farmers and representatives of farm organizations has also been appointed. Quebec's members on this committee are J. B. Lemoine, President of the U.C.C. and Raynald Ferron, General Manager of the Co-operative Federee.

The Act establishes a system of flexible guaranteed prices for agricultural commodities based on a ten year moving average formula. There is an ultimate security clause in the Act to ensure that for nine key commodities, no matter how drastic a decline prices may take, farmers are guaranteed a minimum of 80 per cent of the base price, that is, of the average price during the preceding ten years. These nine key commodities are cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, cheese, eggs, and wheat, oats and barley except in the Canadian Wheat Board areas.

In addition to the mandatory floor price of 80 per cent, the Act provides that the Board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, establish support prices at a higher level than 80 per cent of the base price and this undoubtedly will be the case with some commodities.

For these nine key commodities the mandatory floor price or a support price higher than the mandatory floor price will be in effect at all times.

The guaranteed yearly prices for the nine mandatory commodities and for other commodities for which price support is required will normally be set during the first three months of each year and will be in effect for twelve months in each case after being set. The prices for non-mandatory commodities will be set at levels as determined by the board on the advice of the Advisory Committee with the approval of the Governor in Council.

Who says hens are stupid? Surely not those who have seen the educated hens at the booth at the Salon. Each of this group has been trained to "use her head" to get her feed.

Our photo shows one of these hens pecking at a lever which is fixed just outside her cage. When she hits this lever, the cash register drawer flies open with a bang, and at the same time a few grains of feed fall into the container fixed to the back wall of the cage. She runs to the container, eats the grain, then runs to the lever to make more grain fall out.

She also seems to have learned that two or three pecks at the lever will release more grain than a single one. We are told that it takes a period of months to teach her the routine; but she has learned the lesson well, and when she is hungry, no amount of attention will distract her from the business in hand.

New A.I.C. Fellow



Dr. H. G. Dion, vice-principal of Macdonald College, was recently elected a Fellow of the Agricultural Institute of Canada. Our photograph shows the certificate being presented by Dr. James Woodward, Associate Director of the Experimental Farms Service and President of the Institute.

Publication on Forage Coming

A "question and answer" bulletin, covering the questions most frequently asked about grass silage and bunker silos is in preparation at Macdonald College. This effort has been prompted by the evident interest in this subject shown at a panel discussion which was held early in the winter at the College.

Federee Records A Successful Year

More than 1500 enthusiastic co-operators turned up for the general meeting of the Co-operative Federee held in Montreal the middle of February, to hear how their business had progressed during 1957, and to discuss plans for the future.

And it had been a good year, though total sales were down somewhat from the record established in 1956. However, total turnover amounted to \$78,000,000, of which 35% came from farm supplies, 35% from live-stock and meats, and 30% from dairy and other farm products. The operating surplus was almost \$1,000,000, working capital increased by \$428,500, and reserves and surplus also showed an increase of close to a quarter of a million dollars.

General Manager Raynald Ferron, in his report, indicated that although the balance sheet of the co-operative reveals a favourable trend, farm costs are still out of line with farm revenues, and the farming community finds it difficult to deal with problems of readjustment necessitated by changes in the general economy. Farmers, he said, need greater financial resources to improve efficiency of production and to counteract the effects of the disquieting decrease in available farm labour. However, he felt convinced that farmers are becoming more and more convinced that through their co-operatives they will find solid and lasting solutions to their problems.

Commenting on the annual report, Mr. Ferron explained that the decrease of \$3,000,000 in total business done in 1957 as compared with 1956 came from smaller volume purchases of grains and feed, and a change in the Government's policy for the disposal of butter accumulated under the Price Support Act. This change and a decrease in production caused butter shipments to be lower than last year. All other departments of the Federee recorded increases.

The increase in the surplus was not due to any increase in "mark-up", but rather to the increased efficiency of each department, coupled with the Federee's policy of carrying the processing of agricultural products as far as possible. In a word, the farmers obtained for themselves part of the mark-up paid by consumers (about 55 cents of every dollar spent on food at the retail level represents marketing expenses).

At the closing banquet, special honours were paid to Romeo Martin, the assistant general manager, to Henri Lavoie, chief of the farm equipment division, both of whom have made outstanding contributions to the work of the Federee. Also honoured were a number of employees who have completed twenty-five years of continuous service.

Speaking at the banquet, Mr. J. B. Lemoine, who is the president of the U.C.C. admitted that during the past five years farmers have not reached the same level of economic prosperity that has been enjoyed by other

groups, and he foresaw the need for state help to the industry for some years yet. More sources of farm credit are needed, but in this respect Quebec is a better position than other provinces.

Minister of Agriculture Barre stressed the independence of co-operatives in Quebec, where they are entirely free of any governmental interference; but he reminded the members that the provincial government is always willing to extend any help possible.



A new member of the 25-year club, Origine Sylvain, foreman at the Quebec fruit and vegetable terminal, receives his pin from Dr. A. Stewart, Chairman of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads who was a head table guest.

• The largest and most effective co-operative organization wholly owned and controlled by the farmers of the Province of Quebec . . .

~

LA COOPERATIVE FEDEREE DE QUEBEC

IS THE BEST MEDIUM

TO SELL FARM PRODUCTS

AND BUY FARM SUPPLIES

Action Programme for Pure Breds

Conscious of their responsibilities as the coordinating body for breeders of all kinds of livestock, members of the Quebec Pure Bred Breeders Society at their annual meeting the last day of February decided to adopt an action programme which had been elaborated by the general committee. This was drawn up under three broad heads, and is given here in summary.

Publicity: An effort will be made to increase the publicity in favour of the raising of pure bred stock, which will point up the advantages of this type of breeding, will bear on general breeding principles, describe how the better breeders carry on their operations, with specific examples to drive the points home. Newspaper and magazine articles, conferences, radio and television talks, will all be used.

Education: Provincial and regional demonstrations will be arranged in collaboration with the agronomes; officers of the Society will try to attend study days arranged in different localities, and more attention will be paid to the work of the 4-H clubs. Summaries of governmental aid policies will be distributed and efforts will be made to obtain more uniformity in the programmes of the fairs and to increase prize money. Trophies will be made available for more exhibitors at regional fairs and at Quebec.

Health: Pure bred breeders will be urged to have their herds T.B. accredited, and will be encouraged to take all possible measures to ensure proper health conditions in their herds. Also, the Society will do its best to have the provincial-federal policy for Bang's Disease control put into operation on the zoning plan.

Resolutions

The resolutions proposed for adoption reflected this concern for the future. It was agreed that the Artificial Insemination Centre at St. Hyacinthe was doing a splendid job of work, but it was asked that more bulls

of the most popular breeds be kept at the Centre, and that more technicians be trained, so that the artificial insemination programme might be greatly expanded. It was also suggested that legislation be passed which would permit the establishment of privately-controlled centres.

Another resolution, emanating from the Ayrshire group, recognized the splendid work being done by the technicians of the Livestock Service, but asked that the staff be increased; this reflected similar requests that have also been put forward by the beef cattle and sheep breeders.

The third resolution was along the same lines, since it asked the Department of Agriculture to take steps to revise its bulletins on livestock raising, to reprint those of which the supply is low, and to publish new ones that may be needed.

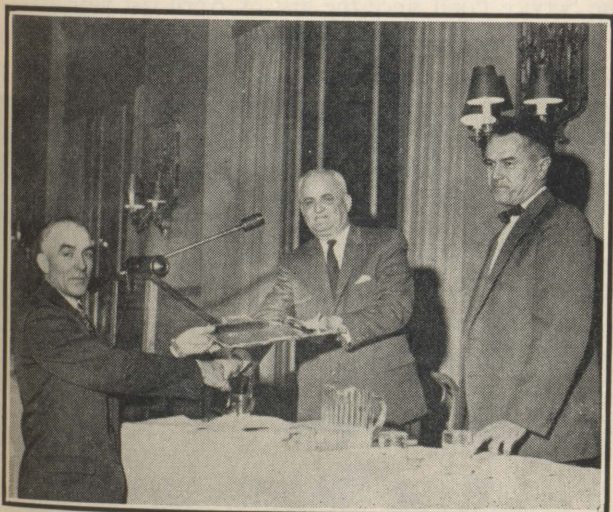
Commenting on affairs of the Society in general, secretary Armand Ouellet pointed out that there seems to be a decrease in the number of livestock breeders in the province; but there is not much change in total transfers and registrations, which leads him to believe that the industry is in a healthy state and will be ready to take advantage of any favourable circumstances that may arise in the future. He also reported that it is hoped that very soon the services of a qualified livestock photographer will be available for the breeders.

To Improve the Fairs

The Quebec Exhibitions Association, always busy trying to find ways and means of improving our fairs, had arranged for a discussion period by preparing a long list of questions that would bear talking over. These included judging technique; judging standards and judges' qualifications; the value of the group classes; the usefulness of junior classes; how to make the judging interesting enough to attract more spectators; why should not registered and non-registered stock be judged together; and a host of similar ones. Unfortunately, time prevented a complete discussion of more than a few of the points, but at least the questions were raised, copies were distributed, and more will likely be heard of them at other meetings throughout the province.

Pierre Labrecque, Chief of the Livestock Branch, echoed the praises of the extension staff. New discoveries in farming are being made and new methods constantly being advocated, and in keeping the farmers in touch with these developments, the agronomes are doing a fine job.

Presiding over the affairs of the Society for the coming year will be J. D. Langlais, representing Canadian cattle. Vice-presidents are Joseph Hebert of Becancour and Hon. Wilfrid L'Abbé, Victoriaville, and directors are Messrs. Philippe Pepin, Warwick, J. P. Lizotte, Quebec, Dr. Adrien Morin, Montreal, Pierre Veillon, Sweetburg, J. A. Ste. Marie, Lennoxville, J. Montminy, St. Gilles and A. Lavallee, Berthierville. Armand Ouellet continues as secretary.



Laurent Couture of Loretteville, who had the best exhibit of sheep at the Quebec Fair last fall, receives the Society's trophy. This goes each year to the top exhibitor of the type of livestock which the current president of the Society raises.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*and to matters of interest to them
Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes*

Looking Both Ways

By Glenna Taylor

That might always be said of this winter meeting of the Provincial Board of the Quebec Women's Institutes — a look back at 1957 and a look ahead to 1958. This year was no exception, when the semi-annual meeting was held Feb. 7-8, at the Y.W.C.A., Montreal. There was a good attendance. All the Executive and Provincial Convenors were present, 15 county presidents, three representatives (sent by presidents who could not attend themselves) leaving only two counties "off the roll".

A letter was read from Mrs. Rand, the national president. This told of the floods in Ceylon and the suffering of the people. W.I. members everywhere are sending money to help the Institute there (Lanka Mahila Samiti). A contribution of \$200 was voted from the Q.W.I. This was sent at once from provincial funds, as the need is urgent, to the national treasurer. It will be refunded, on the basis of \$2.00 per branch, with other assessments at the time of March annual meetings. The Canadian contribution will be handled by the International Red Cross.

As there was a balance left over from last year in the pooling of fares fund, the adjustment for this year was set at \$10 a branch. County presidents were asked to notify all the branches of these two items before the annual meetings.

Reports

Following Mrs. Harvey's trip to Ceylon she had been interviewed by radio and press. She will be available for

talks and will show slides after the month of April, if anyone is interested. She had also attended the National Convention in Ottawa.

In comments from the office there were several items calling for action.

1. Branch histories; the project is still not completed. "Would you like some displayed at the convention?" "Do you want a directive?" Information should also be sent to the office on branches that have been formed and now disbanded.
2. Tweedsmuir Competition, with three sections; village history, words and melody for W.I. song, and book of quilt blocks.
3. National Citizenship project, essay on, "How Can I Train my Child to be a Citizen of the World?"
4. The ACWW Essay Competition, "Things my Grandmother told me" (not less than 800 words and not more than 1500).

Miss McOuat stated Millinery was still a very popular course and Miss Runnells reported she hopes to be able to add metal tooling to the crafts than can be given the members.

Mrs. Turner, Junior Supervisor, said she had attended the Rally last summer, a successful event. She mentioned activities carried on by the Juniors and urged county presidents to look into the possibilities of forming more groups.

The treasurer, Mrs. Cooke, reported \$947.20 had been raised for the National Foundation Fund and \$2,032 for the Service Fund since the first of April last year.

Q.W.I. Sewing Machines in India

In the January issue of the Journal there was a picture of a training centre in Ceylon. This showed the use being made of the sewing equipment furnished through the UNESCO Gift Coupon Scheme.

Q.W.I. members will remember that the money raised in this province for the national project was divided between Ceylon and India. From this second portion, sewing machines were purchased from the Singer Sewing Machine Company and sent by them to the Tailoring Institute, Mysore, India, which is run by Mrs. Kuppaswamy. Above is a picture of the women with the machines. Mrs. Kuppaswamy is in the centre of the front row (dotted sari). Many of you met this lady when she toured Quebec after the ACWW Conference in Toronto. She sent pictures of this group to both Mrs. Harvey and Mrs. Ossington, together with her thanks and good wishes to the Q.W.I.



This picture came, with good wishes for Christmas and the New Year, from the members of the Women's Tailoring Institute in Mysore, India.

National and International

Mrs. Harvey said that two meetings of the ACWW Executive Committee had been held since the Ceylon Conference. The number per year has now been changed to four (one of which is the annual). Lady Nuttall of England is again being asked to be the Q.W.I. representative on that committee. She referred to the essay competition, asking for several entries. Directions may be obtained at the Q.W.I. office.

Mrs. Ossington, FWIC representative, told of the 400 delegates and visitors that had attended the meeting in Ottawa and said she was proud of the Q.W.I., which was well represented. The provincial craft display, furnished through the kindness of Mme LeBeau, was outstanding. More money would be needed for the fund for a national office but Quebec's contribution, to date, was among the highest in proportion to membership.

Discussions

Friday evening was spent in discussing provincial projects. The changing of place names in Quebec was of concern. Members would like to have more notice wherever this is contemplated. Attention was called to the existing laws regarding the publication, distribution and sale of obscene literature. All were asked to report to the Attorney-General if any found on local news stands.

Highway Safety was threshed out in small groups. Questions were asked as to local problems and attempts made to frame solutions. "It all boils down to civic responsibility" was part of the summing up.

Integration of old (Indian) and new Canadians was another topic. Members felt the W.I. had a fairly good record here in welcoming new comers but more could be done for the Indian. Closer contact with Homemakers' Clubs in Quebec was recommended.

What about our older citizens? was the final question. Housing conditions (homes or low rental housing units) employment and recreation were the headings considered. Members were asked to study conditions in their communities and plan projects to meet the needs. This led to the last topic, and ideas for an active membership campaign. Personal contacts, promotion of group interest, programs adapted to community needs, a definite over-all provincial project, were some practical suggestions.

The 1961 Pageant

A letter was read from Mrs. H. Palmer, Chairman of the Anniversary Pageant Committee. After considering points raised by Mrs. Palmer the following decisions were made: 1. Purpose of pageant, to publicize, educate and entertain, "a family party". 2. To be held one afternoon of one day of the 1961 Convention. 3. Banquet, "to be or not to be"? This to be discussed in the counties and decision brought in later. 4. Publicity: must be an over-all plan with a Chairman. Zoning of province suggested, with representative from each, decision to be made later.

5. How financed? As this is a provincial project expense will be met from general funds; to be as economical as possible consistent with required standard.

New Business

The Leadership Course, "Facts, Fingers, Fun", is to be held May 26-30, with the cost \$17.50 for the five days. Proposed program for this year will contain Interior Decorating, Care of Electrical Appliances, Music and Recreation (combined) Basic sewing hints and Egyptian card weaving.

The convention dates are June 24-27. Mrs. Rand is to be invited and the executive was asked to make final arrangements for the program.

A new project for the Service Fund was discussed to some extent. This is to be studied in all counties and suggestions brought to the convention.

"Remember we started as an Adult Education group", was the parting admonition of Mrs. Ellard, the chairman for this closing session, "Be proud of your organization, speak well of it always" and concluded by wishing the Board success in their efforts to promote the projects and plans made at this meeting.

The Honour Roll



Following a short illness, the death of Miss Winnifred V. Hodge, a member of the Cookshire W.I., occurred at her home in Cookshire in the late fall.

Miss Hodge's early life was spent in Cookshire and she received education at the Cookshire High School. From there she went to Macdonald College, where she graduated in dietetics. She went to the Toronto General Hospital for a post graduate course, returning to Macdonald College where she remained on the staff for three years. Her next post was at Wells College, Aurora, N.Y., where she was dietitian for four years. She then returned to Canada and went to Havergal College, Toronto, where she remained for 26 years in the same position.

Miss Hodge was of a quiet, retiring disposition and was respected and admired by her staff and colleagues, and beloved by all who were fortunate enough to know her.

In 1950, Miss Hodge retired and returned to her home in Cookshire. She was keenly interested in people, especially young folks, and was an ardent worker in the W.I., helping to judge at the local and surrounding school fairs.

She was a member of St. Peter's Anglican Church, Cookshire, and participated in all branches of the church work, in the Farm Forum and in the Home and School Association. Her passing leaves a void which will be hard to fill in all these organizations.

The Month With The W.I.

Plans for the coming year — programs and projects — feature this month's reports. Applications for courses from the Q.W.I. technicians are also mentioned, indicating a busy year ahead. Health Week was kept in mind by many of the branches, with programs built around that topic.

Argenteuil: *Arundel* decided to hold the School Fair for another year. A sewing bee was held when quilt patches were assembled, and cottons were sent to the Cancer Society. A talk was given by the president on her visit to the Handicraft School in Quebec. *Brownsburg* heard a talk by Dr. S. MacKimmie on Cancer, with the accent on its early detection. A casserole supper has been held for members and friends. *Frontier* held a Grandmothers' Day. Items and personal letters from Greece and Africa were read. Donations were \$10 for the School for Retarded Children at Lachute, and \$16 to the Children's Home at Rosemere. *Jerusalem-Bethany* donated \$5 to the Lachute High School "Lampada". Two quilts were finished for the Red Cross at the meeting and a paper read on the United Nations. *Lachute* heard a book review by Miss J. G. Gardner. Orders for UNICEF cards showed an increase this year. *Upper Lachute-East End* netted \$24 at a White Elephant Sale and donated \$5 to the Lachute "Lampada". Two quilts are being made, "bees" being held for this purpose.

Bonaventure: *Grand Cascapedia* had a drawing for a puppy, with Mrs. Pacquet winning "Fido". *Matapedia* has some new members. In observance of the 350th birthday of Quebec City it was planned to send High School pupils of the Convent and the Intermediate School to the Provincial Capital this summer. The School Fair seeds have been ordered and will be distributed later. Congratulations were extended to Mrs. Desjardin, the member who was one of the winners in the Canada Packers' Bakefast Contest. Money was voted to two local schools for hot lunches. *Port Daniel* heard a letter from their English link, Swap W.I., bringing greetings for the coming year. A patch work quilt was donated to the local Red Cross. *Restigouche*, though small in number is very active. A card party was held and much sunshine work reported.

Brome: *Austin* received a parcel of remnants from Eaton's and *Sutton* had a demonstration on Jewellery. Several readings were given by the convenors and a cookie sale held.

Chat-Huntingdon: *Dundee* had a talk on "Comics", with the unanimous decision that they are injurious for children. A demonstration, tally cards from used Christmas cards, and two contests were enjoyed. *Hemmingford* heard a talk by a member of the Chamber of Commerce on the proposed hospital in that place. A card party and food sale netted \$43.80. The CAC group membership was renewed. *Howick* heard two talks; "A Trip to Mexico" (with display of articles bought there) and

"What Goes on After an Operation". The demonstration was, "Treating a Patient for Croup". This branch plans to give \$25 each to two pupils with highest standing in Grades VIII and IX. *Huntingdon* had a demonstration on Paper Flowers. Their guest speaker was Dr. Willis, Principal of the school, who spoke of a cafeteria, a new addition to the school. *Ormstown* had talks on "Time and Care of Bulbs for Planting" and "Education and Sputnik". The demonstrations here were "Care of the Ill at Home" and "Easy Way to Slice an Onion".

Compton: *Bury* members brought donations of clothing for Save the Children Fund and food for a family whose home had burned. Plans were made for a Pancake Supper on Shrove Tuesday, proceeds for a new 60-inch loom. A demonstration, Party Planning, a health quiz and an article from the "Countrywoman" on "A Burmese Baby is Born", formed the program. *Canterbury* heard a letter from a former member, a nurse now living in Germany, telling of her work and living conditions there. A talk was given on "Home Remedies found Helpful" and projects planned were paper drive, card parties and making articles for the Home at Austin. *Cookshire* had a talk on the Food and Agriculture Organization by Dr. Mercier, telling of his trip to Rome in 1957 with the Canadian delegation, and showing slides. Miss Aubin of the County Health Clinic gave statistics of work carried on during the past year and a film was shown on "Hereditry". *East Angus* saw pictures and heard the story of Mrs. Hayes' trip to Miami. Knitted squares were handed in and the project of supplying cocoa to the school is to be continued. *East Clifton* heard a talk by the Convenor of Education and held a quiz. Goods were received from several firms and a donation given the Cemetery Fund in remembrance of a member. A penny auction was held. *Scotstown* heard items on Welfare and Health and



There was fun for the little folk when Haldimand East W.I. held their Christmas party.

brought in cotton for the Cancer Society. A donation of \$10 was voted the Red Cross.

Gaspé: *Haldimand* gave donations of \$5 each to two shut-ins and to the Gaspé Health League. Receipts from talent money netted \$74. *Sandy Beach* distributed their fair programmes, and reports \$6 raised in talent money. *Wakeham* heard a skit on "Farmers". The Home Economics Convenor spoke on the use of trading stamps, which is raising the cost of living, and stated that the response had been good on used Christmas cards for veterans in England. Nine wool sweaters and two pairs of socks have been made for Korea, and \$10 voted for the school hot lunch project. *York* discussed the fair program and handed in articles of handwork. The Dorcas Stitchery collection was on display and plans were made to hold a card party.

Gatineau: *Aylmer East* had a paper on "Pioneer Life in our own County", by Mrs. Fuller. *Lakeview* plans to raise money to help the South Hull Protestant School, which was partly destroyed by fire. An afghan is being made for the Brookdale Farm Home. *Lower Eardley* had a discussion on the Quebec Marketing Act, led by Mrs. R. Hurdmen, and Mrs. Watson gave a talk on "Marriage Contracts". *Rupert* heard a report on the local 4-H Calf Club, given by Mrs. Gibson, who also read a paper on "Your Heart". Wool and materials were distributed for Save the Children Fund. *Wright* celebrated their 19th anniversary with a birthday cake and by entertaining members of Kazabazua W.I. A donation was made to the Q.W.I. Service Fund.

Megantic: *Inverness* members are each making an article for a sale to be held later in the year. *Lemesurier* donated \$5 for school lunches, sent 10 crib quilts to the W.V.S., used cards to the Children's Hospital and used cotton to the Cancer Society.

Missisquoi: *Cowansville* discussed items from the CAC Bulletin and had reports from the convenors. A talk was given on the growing of small fruits and hats made from and trimmed with kitchen utensils were worn for a contest, with prize awarded. *Dunham* had a Welfare and Health program in keeping with Health Week, ending with a quiz. A donation was sent to the Service Fund. *Fordyce* donated \$10 to the Salk Vaccine Fund, sent cotton to the Cancer Society and a book, "Century of Conflict", to Cowansville School Library. Plans for picnic tables along the highway were discussed and a contest held. *Stanbridge East* donated \$10 to the hot lunch program and sent cotton to the Cancer Society. Material has been received from New Zealand for the exchange program.

Pontiac: *Bristol* donated to the TB Seal Campaign and packed clothing for the Red Cross. *Clarendon* started work on a quilt project. *Elmside* gave their allotment to the Service Fund and had a discussion on Publicity. *Fort Coulange* sent a donation to the TB Fund and another



No, this didn't happen this month. Stanstead North W.I. held their annual picnic at Lake Lyster in August

to March of Dimes. Plans are being made to enlarge the membership. *Shawville* had three visitors from the County Executive as guests. Hot lunches are being supplied for two underprivileged children and cancer dressings are made. Pictures were shown of "People and Places of Interest", by the County School Nurse. *Wyman* completed the rink cabin. Talks on health topics were given and used clothing sent to *Care*.

Quebec: *Valcartier* had a talk on Citizenship by that convenor, Mrs. W. Jack, and a demonstration on Fancy Sandwiches was given by Miss McOuat.

Richmond: *Gore* is selling cook books. *Melbourne Ridge* auctioned remnants netting a satisfactory sum, these were received from five firms. An article on Sen. Cairine Wilson was read, "The First Lady in the Senate". *Shipton* netted \$9 from a card party and \$10 from a Bring and Buy Sale. Cotton was collected for the Cancer Society and \$5 for the March of Dimes. A demonstration on the making of "Sukiaki", a Japanese national dish, was given by Mrs. Alice Boralia. *Spooner Pond* realized \$22 from a card party and a quilt is being made. *Windsor Mills* has dropped their sponsorship of the Guides, as a local association has been formed. A box of used clothing, weighing 40 lbs. and 12 sweaters were sent to the Unitarian Service Committee.

Rouville: *Abbotsford* had the Dorset Stitchery at a recent meeting. A guest speaker gave a talk on "Apples". Mothers "marched for dime" and thanks were received for donations of jelly and cotton, from Diet Dispensary and the Cancer Society respectively.

Shefford: *Granby Hill* sent used cotton to the Cancer Society. One quilt was finished and sold and the work committee authorized to buy more material for this purpose. Letters and photos have been received from a New Zealand W.I. and the Service Fund contribution

was sent in. *South Roxton* had a paper on "Cooking Discoveries and Short Cuts". *Waterloo-Warden* had a Health program, with three contests. A candy sale was held.

Sherbrooke: *Ascot* presented a wheeled utility table to the Grace Christian Home. An account of the annual meeting of 1942 was read and a parade of hats, old and new, with commentary, was enjoyed. *Belvidere* had an illustrated talk on Bermuda and a quiz on Publicity. *Brompton* members gave four hours work at the Cancer Clinic. A letter was read from a pen pal in Australia, who had attended the ACWW Conference in Ceylon, and an article given on "Several Reasons for Losing Your Citizenship". *Lennoxville* had a discussion on Radio and TV programs. Weekly craft "get-togethers" are planned. *Milby* had a contest on "Apples." Thanks were received from the recipients of prizes awarded.

Stanstead: *Beebe* donated \$7 to the Montreal Children's Hospital. A W.I. quiz was held. *Hatley* offered their co-operation in the proposed dental clinic and made plans for the annual card party. *Hatley Centre* entertained the Minton W.I. A series of card parties have been held and a parcel of clothing sent to Korean children. *Minton* made a donation to the Cecil Memorial Home and held a contest. *North Hatley* held a discussion on New Canadians. *Stanstead North* visited a local dairy. A food sale brought in \$24.28. *Way's Mills* had a paper on antibiotics and held a quiz on Canada.

Vaudreuil: *Hardwood* saw slides of Jasper Lake and the western provinces, shown by the convenor of Education who had taken this trip. Six sweaters were sent to Unitarian Service. A letter read was read from the "link" in England and a donation of \$10 given toward the cost of lighting the local skating rink.

Forestry Practices

Many Quebec people have a personal interest in woodlands. In the U.S. it has been estimated that, in the next generation or so, their timber needs will be double present requirements.—The chances are that something similar will apply to Canada. The U.S. government has found that about one quarter of the forest land in the United States is not producing nearly as much timber as it could under good management. The same is probably true in Canada. They found in the U.S., that insects, disease and fire kill *each year* an amount of timber equal to one quarter of the total annual growth. We also have these destructive agencies in our forests.

Of most interest is that they have found that improved methods of forest management are most urgently needed on the farm and other non-industrial, privately-owned, small timber holdings most of which are less than one hundred acres in size.

There is no doubt that income from most farm woodlots at least could be increased, and better maintained, if these woodlots were better managed. A woodlot lessens the danger of spring floods, soil erosion, and waste of water resources. Good soil management, which conserves the soil, requires that soil not well suited for field crop production under present conditions be kept under forest. When such land is kept wooded, soil erosion is prevented, the land returns a revenue from the timber growing on it, and water and wild-life are conserved. It is indeed difficult to consider conservation of soil, of water, and of forest apart from one another.

How Big Should Your Farm Be?

How big should a family farm be? There's no one size that's best, say a group of U.S. economists, who recently completed a study. As a general rule, the economists reported, a family farm should be big enough so that the farmer takes in about three times as much in total sales as the family needs for personal and living expenses. They base this conclusion on a summary of thousands of records kept by farmers in recent years. Their survey showed that about two-thirds of each farmer's income was used for farm expenses. And average figures for returns per acre for 1954 show that, in general, it's hard to get a gross income of \$6,000. or a net of \$2,000. annually on less than 100 acres of crop land. This is apt to hold true for the near future, say the economists.

Judging Contest Winners

The Salon's newest contest, a judging competition for members of 4-H clubs, was won by Edward Finlay of the Buckingham club, who had the highest total score. Marcel Menard scored 99% in judging Ayrshires, Claude Megand had 98% in the Holstein classes, and Don McOuat had the same score in beef. Six Macdonald College students, Rollie Ness and David Gibson representing the College, Don McOuat and Stewart Robertson, Lachute Club, Wendel Cass and Marc Beiler of the Hatley Club, took part in the contest.



Dear Readers:

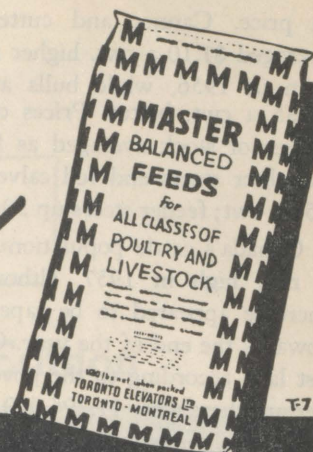
Spring is just around the corner — the corner of the huge snowdrift on the north side of the barn. I expect these last few days of warm sun may take it down a bit and let the spring come in. At any rate, these stormy days have been ones for puttering around with soil, getting the seedlings started for the garden. Celery, peppers and tomatoes were the first to be planted and are coming up. Next to go in are the petunias and pansies. Then there are the germination tests to be made on the seed grain, timothy and clover. The fertilizer is ordered and delivery is expected any day now. It was a big order, as the herd is increasing but the acreage is not, so it is up to us to produce all we can on our small acreage. We see no better way to do this than by heavy applications of fertilizer, which in past experience has always proved a good investment.

In the past few years we have been patching our fences, but the time has now come when they need replacing, so some way will have to be found to do this. In the old days, old growth cedar was split into rails. Many of these fences still stand, but now the size of cedars won't permit using them for anything but fence posts, so possibly the investment will be in barbed wire.

It is a busy time at the barn. Several heifers are freshening and need more care and supervision than the mature cows. Up to now we have had to call in the veterinarian once. The colts have grown very well but are disagreeing in coltish action with the horses since their return from the woods.

The sugar equipment is receiving special care and is being lined up with a couple of hundred new aluminum buckets added, waiting for the sap to start running. Due to last year's excellent grade we are taking even more care to produce a syrup of good quality as we have an export market for it. Time for sugar dumplings,

*It's Results
that Count!*



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Farm and the Market

Higher prices in all departments of the livestock trade in 1957 produced an increase of 13 percent in sales revenue. The total market value of livestock sold by Canada's farmers was \$655 millions, according to the latest information compiled by the federal department of agriculture. Other factors contributing to the greater gross value included an increase in cattle marketings and the marketing of all classes of livestock at heavier weights and somewhat better quality than in the previous year.

Canadian families continued to eat more meat in 1957. This has been the case in almost every year since World War II. In 1957 meats going into domestic use from commercial marketings, augmented by substantial imports, averages 34.2 million pounds

weekly, compared to 34.0 million pounds weekly in 1956. Beef and lamb domestic disappearance were both 6 percent greater but hog disappearance was off 8 percent. These are the most recent figures put out by the Canada department of agriculture.

The combined average price for all cattle in 1957 was 40¢ a cwt. higher in 1957 than it was in 1956, according to the department of agriculture. However all classes of cattle did not share in this increase. Dairy farmers shipping surplus stock actually fared the best. The spread between good steers and good cows dropped from \$7 in 1956 to \$6 a cwt in 1957. Cows and bulls showed the largest increases



in price. Canner and cutter cows averaged \$1.10 a cwt. higher in 1957 than in 1956, while bulls averaged \$1.35 a cwt. better. Prices of other classes of stock averaged as follows: slaughter steers and fed calves down 25¢ a cwt; feeder steers up 50¢ a cwt.

Canada's cattle population reached a new high in 1957, although the increase appeared to be tapering off towards the end of the year. On June 1st last, according to the government census, there were 11,296,000 head on our farms compared to 11,011,201 on the same date in 1956. However by December 1st they had dropped to 10,293,000 — this was actually about 100,000 head less than on Dec. 1st, 1956.

A major factor in keeping Canadian cattle prices as high as they were in 1957 was the opening up of the U.S. market. A decline in their domestic marketings was responsible. Exports of live cattle and dressed product represented over 16 percent of total Canadian cattle marketings in 1957. Live cattle exports in 1957 were about seven times more than they were in 1956 while dressed beef exports were almost four times higher.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture recently presented its annual brief to the federal cabinet. It stated that the main fields in which government action was needed, besides price supports, were: farm credit, land use and rehabilitation, crop insurance, a world food program, transportation matters and policies in agriculture to meet unemployment conditions.

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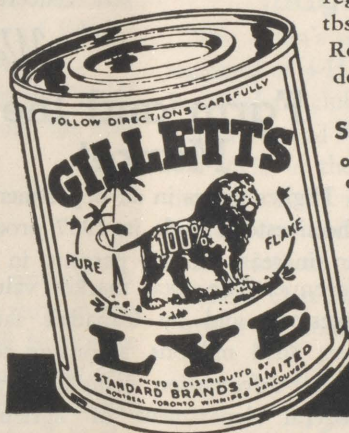
THIS QUICK, EASY WAY

Now you can discover the presence of chronic bovine mastitis by using lye in the following way:

1. Dissolve 2 tablespoons of lye in 1 pint water.
2. Place 1 drop of solution on glass plate and mix with it 5 drops of milk directly from udder.
3. Stir mixture for 20 seconds with glass rod.

A slight to thick sticky mass will indicate the degree of irritation in the udder. Between uses, keep your supply of test solution in a bottle with a tight stopper.

MANY OTHER USES FOR LYE. The dairy farmer can cut down on work, and economise too, by using Gillett's Lye for all his heavy cleaning in barns, stables and sheds. A solution of lye and water makes a most efficient cleaner for milking machines. Separators and churns may be kept clean and odor-free by a regular washing in a solution of 4 tbsps. of lye for each gallon of water. Read the details in the new book described below.



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"Serious deterioration in the farm economy of Canada during recent years and which is continuing into 1958, provides a problem that is of deep concern not only to farmers and farm organizations themselves, (who through self-help programs are doing what they can) but also to government authority. The situation is such

now that extraordinary measures must be taken through national policies and programs to return the farm economy to a level with that enjoyed by other groups in the nation." H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture stated this in his keynote address at the recent annual meeting.

THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students

Macdonald's Student Royal Eleventh Edition



February is traditionally a busy time at the College, for this is the month when the students, in addition to their usual load of class work, undertake two ambitious productions: the Macdonald College Royal and the Green and Gold Revue.

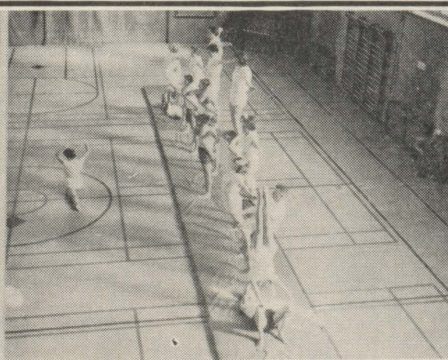
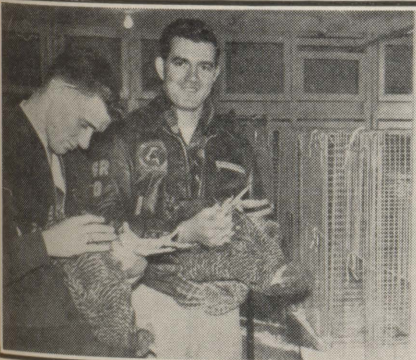
In the pictures on this page we have tried to give you a cross-section of the activities of the Royal; a student-organized show which puts the College on display to visitors and gives the students a chance to put to the test all their showmanship and organizing abilities. All sections of the College take part and from the opening of the livestock show early in the morning to the distribution of prizes and awards at night, there is never a dull moment, either for the students or for the many visitors who come from far and near.

There is always a "Queen of the Royal", and crowning Miss Barbara Channell, a fourth year Household Science student, is Prof. Angus Banting, the Royal's staff advisor.

The second picture shows some of the many High School students, invited for the day, as they admire a fashion display arranged by the School of Household Science students. And in the third panel Prof. Hamilton, Chairman of the Animal Husbandry Department (at right) watches the livestock show with Dr. J. D. MacLachlan, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Dr. James Woodward, Associate Director of the Experimental Farms, and Grant Smith of Brockville, Ont. who judged the Holstein classes.

Judging contests of all kinds add interest to the show; our picture was taken at one of the live poultry classes. And this year something new was added; a gymnastic display by students of the Institute of Education.

The day-long livestock show in the judging arena is always a popular feature, and the show itself is the culmination of many hours of preparing the animals (dairy cattle, hogs and sheep) for the big day.





THE MACDONALD LASSIE